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as any other portion of the book, and present, in less than a hundred pages, a very clear view of English jurisprudence, the development, historically, of the various courts, their relations and jurisdiction.

The author presents a brief study in comparative constitutional law in which he writes this paragraph: "The Constitution of the United States is contained in a document containing seven articles, which was drawn up by a convention of the various states in 1787. This document was ratified by nine states, and came into force on June 21, 1788. The ratification by the last of the states, thirty-seven in number, who now compose the Union, was that of Rhode Island in 1790." (p. 15). This paragraph presents some difficulties to the American student, particularly when known to have been written in 1904 or 1905. In speaking of the powers of the President it is said: "He is empowered to fill up vacancies in the senate as they occur" (p. 17), etc. Further, in criticism of our executive, it is said: "Through the multitude of appointments, which are in the hands of the President, he has little time to attend to other matters" (p. 18). This last has a foundation of truth, but would certainly fail in its application to the present executive and many who have preceded him. These are errors indicating that the author is less familiar with our, than with his own institutions. They are not characteristic of the book, which is certainly most valuable in the field it was written primarily to cover. It is doubtful if anywhere else, in the same compass, there can be found so much information about English institutions, so enterprisingly presented.

V. H. LANE.

CONDITIONAL AND FUTURE INTERESTS AND ILLEGAL CONDITIONS AND RESTRAINTS IN ILLINOIS. By Albert Martin Kales, Associate Professor of Law at the Law School of Northwestern University. Chicago: Callaghan & Co., 1905, pp. xliv, 453.

This book is dedicated to Professor John C. Gray, the author's former instructor; and by the preface we are informed that it is written to make the Illinois bar familiar with Professor Gray's learning and discrimination in handling the fundamental problems in the law of future interests. In keeping with this purpose, our author makes frequent mention of statements made by Professor Gray in lecturing to his classes in Harvard Law School or afterwards in letters to the author while this book was being written. Professor Kales' work is in fact a substantial contribution to American legal literature. It has been prepared with great care, and it is doubtful if any single topic of the law has ever been more thoroughly wrought out in any book designed merely to present the law of a single state as to such topic. As each question is taken up the leading authorities in the other states generally and England are presented, and then the Illinois decisions are carefully reviewed. Considering the inherent difficulty of the subject treated, and the lack of adequate treatment of it in recent text-books, there is no doubt that this book would be useful even to lawyers in other states than Illinois.

JOHN R. ROOD.